

The Daily Union Vedette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1865

Let Us Understand Each Other.

Now that the Celebration is over, creditable certainly, and pleasant, without doubt, to all concerned, it is proper that we take a survey of the situation and, in order to have no misunderstanding of motives, we deem it necessary to refer to the subject once more, written threadbare as it has been already. Certainly it will not be denied that we have given the affair the full prominence it deserved.

Jenkins was at the Celebration and, after a less gifted muse had exhausted her powers of description, Jenkins had an opportunity to display his well known and peculiar abilities in that line, through the columns of the Vedette. Conclusions have been drawn and, with a brief notice of the results, we propose to put our own views of the matter properly on record.

We have a great diversity of opinion expressed as to the motives which dictated the recent loyal demonstrations among the residents of Salt Lake City. It is not too much to say that the prevailing tendency, with most of those, who are styled Gentiles, is to receive this sudden ebullition of patriotic feeling with considerable suspicion.

Many are not prepared to believe in such miraculous conversions from former apathy, not to say secret aversion, with respect to the successful issue of our civil revolution, for, that such has not all along been the condition of public sentiment in Utah, it would be difficult to convince those, who have carefully watched the under currents of opinion among Mormons.

However, while these doubts are entertained, there is also an universal willingness to accept the present indications of a better feeling in the spirit, that appears to animate those, who make the tender of patriotic devotion. We are not disposed to depreciate the value of this tender from that expressed upon its face, nor, to cavil at the secret motives that prompted the offering conscious that all human actions are, more or less, the result of selfish influences. On the contrary, we are prepared to extend the hand of fellowship in the most generous spirit, but must be allowed to reserve our judgement for further developments.

If we have heretofore denounced the leaders of the Mormon Church, it has been because we believed, that their purposes were wrong—pernicious to the welfare of the people, who follow their teachings, and unfriendly to the Government, whose power we represent and whose dignity it is our duty to defend and uphold.

If, however, an intention shall be manifested by them to abandon such purposes and conform their conduct to the easy requirements of loyalty, they shall find in us no disposition to interpose difficulties in the way by which they may seek to return, but, instead, a cordial response to every genuine effort that indicates a desire to render the deference due to National authority, and honor the liberal laws of the land whereof it is our proud fortune to be citizens.

While our enmity is open and undisguised to whatever we consider certain to result in evil to society or in future danger to the commonwealth, however remote, it is not the enmity which refuses conciliation, or forbids forgiveness of error when its pursuit is abandoned. Whether that, which we have seen, shows a renunciation of the old for a new and better policy, on the part of Mormon leaders, is a matter whereof future developments will better enable us to judge with accuracy, and before indulging our hopes very extravagantly, we prefer to "possess our souls in patience" and see what the issue shall bring forth.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of Presidential office, there is less occasion extended to addresses, than was at first; then a statement somewhat in details of the course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which, public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation to settle. That is new and could be presented to the progress of our arms, on which all else chiefly depends, and is as well known to the public as to myself, and, I trust, reasonably satisfactory, encouraging all with the highest hope for the future. No prediction in regard to it was ventured on the occasion corresponding to this four years ago. All thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war; all dreaded it; all sought to avert it; and while the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war, and seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. The war came; one eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew this interest was somehow the cause of the war, and to strengthen this institution and extend its interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated but that the cause of conflict might cease, or even before the conflict itself should cease, each looked for easier triumph and result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other.

It may seem strange that any man should dare to take a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered, and that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purpose. Woe to the world because of its offenses; for it must needs be off-enses. Come but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose American slavery is one of the offenses, the providence of God must needs come; but which having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to more than he gives. To both North and South this terrible war as woe due those by whom the offense came. Shall we discern that there is any departure from these Divine attributes, which believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly as we hope for the event, do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen for two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as it was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether with malice towards none, with charity to all and with firmness and right. As God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work. We are to bind up the national wounds and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for the widow and his orphan, and do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

New York, March 4th.

Advices received here through private sources from Mexico, state that the war in the United States is attracting the especial attention of the Imperial government, and the police have been directed to arrest all who express sympathy with the Federal cause. A man named Vallez has been sentenced to one year imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States—predicting the speedy end of the rebellion. The

Imperial Treasury is constantly getting lower. The hostility of the church party to the Emperor Maximilian is on the increase, and friends of Juarez cause her to refuse to give credence to the reported defeat at Ocaño.

Oswego, March 4th.

Maj. Grant has received a dispatch from Governor Fenton stating that the War Department at Washington, have received information from Halifax, that the rebels in the Provinces are contemplating a raid into Oswego and Rochester. A public meeting is to be held in this city, this afternoon, to take such action in the matter as may be necessary.

Washington, March 4th.

Procession is now forming through a heavy rain falling and the streets almost impassable from mud. The avenue is filled with a dense mass of people. The ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber.

New York, March 4th.

It is thought here that the Richmond Whig's statement that the railroad from Augusta to Atlanta is not completed, is proof that Dick Taylor's forces were not able to reach Sherman's rear in season to interfere with his movements. The rebels have evidently had no railroad communication west of Augusta since Sherman passed through.

Letters from Nassau of February 16th state that the steamers Fox, since captured, and Druid, had returned to Nassau from Charleston on the 6th and 9th. Gen. Foster had left Nassau for Charleston but after a few days was back again. The Colonial authorities had refused permission to the Capt. of the U. S. gunboat Honduras to anchor in the port during the heavy swell at sea.

The Herald's special says: Apprehensions are expressed in some quarters that there is a deep design in the great influx of deserters from the rebel service into the loyal states, and it is surmised that large numbers of these deserters are transferred to the heart of the loyal portion of the country to organize a raid on an extensive scale.

The Richmond Enquirer says: Col. Hatch, Commissioner of Exchange, has arranged to deliver at Wilmington all the Yankee prisoners in North Carolina as fast as transportation can be furnished.

The Examiner mentions an attempt to burn down the state tobacco warehouse in Richmond, and says the tobacco was mostly owned on private account and fully insured. The indications are that the owners attempted to burn the buildings and thus secure the insurance. The Examiner says that on Saturday last twenty one transports, containing six thousand troops, left Alexandria for Fortress Monroe—their destination is supposed to be Grant's lines.

Robert Toombs, in a speech at Augusta, on the 16th of Feb., says: Bad management and bad legislation were the cause of the dangers that beset the South. He declares that they must begin at the root of all evil and apply the true remedy. He demands the removal of the administration.

The same paper mentions the arrival of fifteen deserters from Grant's army, and says one of them stated that he had seen in one of the Richmond papers that Grant was marching on his right. This was a mistake.

Washington, March 5th.

The following dispatches in relation to the reported capture and defeat of Gen. Early by Sheridan and the capture of Charlottesville have been received by this department. Sheridan and his force commenced their movement on last Monday and were at Staunton when last heard from. Gen. Hancock was placed in command of the middle division during the absence of Sheridan with Headquarters at Winchester. Signed STANTON.

City Point, Va., March 5th.

11 A. M. To Stanton; Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments as having gone from Richmond to reinforce Early. Signed Grant.

City Point 5th, 2 A. M.

Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sheridan and say he captured Gen. Early and nearly all his entire force, consisting of eighteen hundred men. Four brigades were reported as sent to Lynchburg to get there before Sherman if possible. Signed GRANT.

City Point, Va., March 4th.

Refugees confirm the statement of deserters to the capture of Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday between Staunton and Charlottesville and that the defeat was total. Signed GRANT.

New York, March 5th.

The Herald's special says: Authentic information from Richmond has been received that Sherman's advance has reached Fayetteville N. C. The Despatch also says, Porters gunboats had reached that point. The Herald's N. Orleans correspondent has information from Mobile the 6th, at which time the rebels were receiving reinforcements and strengthening their defenses. Beauregard was there on the fourth inspecting the works. He made a speech expressing great confidence that the place can be held. The force in Mobile is said to be much larger than had been generally believed. Granger was at Pensacola on the 11th and inspected the Union troops.

The Herald's army of the Potomac correspondent says, every fresh batch of rebel deserters that came within our lines reiterated the statement made by previous ones that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg. The Times says a letter from Winchester states that on the 25th ult., cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived there.

On the 27th General Sheridan started with about fifteen thousand cavalry its said to operate in the direction of Lynchburg. Some say Sheridan and Sherman will meet each other in that direction. Gen. Hancock assumed command at Winchester on the departure of Sheridan.

St. Louis, March 5th.

The New Orleans Bee of the 26th publishes a private letter from Matamoras, Jan. 30th, stating that up to this time the Mexican and Confederate authorities had been simply polite and friendly. Generals Mejia and Slaughter having crossed the river in civil dress and dined with each other yesterday. Gen. Mejia and staff, in full uniform, entered Brownsville, where General Slaughter awaited the visit with his whole command, under arms, and gave the visitors an artillery salute of twenty-one guns; after dinner the Confederate flag was raised. The Mexican General and the staff removed their cap and saluted the former, making a speech, in which he said the Confederacy would soon be recognized, and concluded by inviting the Confederates to a grand banquet at Matamoras, promising to salute their flag with twenty one guns. The importance of this affair consists mainly in the fact that Gen. Mejia is commander-in-chief of the Mexican armies, and is therefore the next personage to the Emperor.

Gen. A. J. Smith's sixteenth army corps encamped just outside of Orleans.

Cairo, March 4th.

The New Orleans Times of Feb. 25th says: The reported expulsion of the American Consul from Matamoras appears to be confirmed by his arrival at the Southwest Pass.

New Orleans, Feb. 25th.

The schooner Jane Doran, reported as lost off the mouth of the Rio Grande, has arrived safely inside the bar.

The latest news from Matamoras is, that the American flag was hauled down by some unknown party.

The Times is informed that the assigned reason for Maximilian delivering his passports to our Consul, at Matamoras, is the non-recognition of the French-Austria authorities in Mexico by our government.

The Times' Bagdad correspondent says: It is reported that Gens. Cavarajal and Corfinas are marching on Matamoras, where Mejia with 4,000 Imperial troops awaits their attack.

New York, March 6th.

The Tribune contains a long article on the exchange question from one of its correspondents, who recently escaped from a rebel prison. It complains of great leniency displayed towards rebel prisoners by our government, while our own men are dying of starvation. In the recent release of Price, and his parole in Washington, it mentions numerous occasions where prominent rebels were released without any equivalent, while the same class of prisoners are treated by the rebels with the utmost severity. It charges bad management of this matter on Secretary Stanton, and demands that the country shall be honestly and fairly dealt with.

The Washington Republican says the officers of Schofield's army who arrived here this forenoon from Wilmington, state that when they left that place on the 1st, deserters and refugees who came into our lines that day, reported that Sherman by a flank move had compelled the rebels to evacuate Florence, S. C., and was moving in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., which is in the direct route to either Goldsboro or Raleigh.

Richmond papers of the 28th Feb. say that the Yankee prisoners have all been sent from the camps near this place to the Northeast bridge, for the purpose of being exchanged, and many others from Greensboro and Salisbury have passed through here for the same destination. All the Federal prisoners in North Carolina are to be exchanged, we learn, at Northeast Bridge. We presume the exchange will be completed in a few days.

Quebec, March 6th.

The result of the elections in New Brunswick will probably be a postponement of the confederation scheme for an indefinite period, and the legislative union of the Canadas will probably go in.

Philadelphia, March 6th.

The Massachusetts, which arrived here to day, had on board the first U. S. mail that has left Charleston since the breaking out of the rebellion.

Cairo, March 6th.

The Memphis and Vicksburg packet Jas. Watson, laden with government freight and a large number of passengers, and eighty-six soldiers, was sunk twelve miles below Napoleon on the morning of the 25th, and thirty lives were lost, including Adams' express messenger, twenty soldiers and several ladies and children. The officers of the boat were most all saved. The steamer and cargo is a total loss. Nine buildings were burned last night, involving a loss of \$150,000.

New York, March 6th.

The City of Baltimore from Liverpool 22d and Queenstown 23d, has arrived. The Cuba had arrived at Liverpool, and the Virginia had arrived at Queenstown on the 21st Feb. The Peruvian was off Londonderry on the 22d.

The Phare De La Zayne denies the statement that the French had sent a vessel of war in pursuit of the rebel ram Stonewall. In the Cabinet, Tulerries does not consider that it possesses the right to pursue the ram Ottomans, but states though, that by completing and fitting out in French waters and committing an audacious violation of our neutrality, we hope the result of the investigation made into the subject will not be null. It is impossible, indeed, for the affair to remain where it is.

The Cuba's news, confirming the failure of the peace negotiations, caused a slight depression in American securi-

ties and an improvement in cotton. The improvement afterwards was lost.

It is stated that the steamers Niagara and Sacramento were at Ferral, cruising off there, watching the new rebel steamer S. Onewall, which was alleged to be unseaworthy.

In the House of Lords an important debate on the defenses of Canada took place. Lord Lynden called attention to the matter and pointed to the hostile feeling of Americans, and urged immediate measures for the defense of the Province.

Earl Deby and Ripan admitted the importance of the question and regretted that any doubt should be expressed on the conciliatory intentions of the American government. He explained the measures, and proposed the government would ask a vote of £50,000 for the Quebec defenses, while the Canadians would undertake the defense of Montreal and the westward.

Earl Derby thought the position of the government was humiliating when questions of peace or war depended on an excited populace with strong prejudices against England, and strongly censured the government for having so long delayed the defenses, and ridiculed the smallness of the vote asked.

Granville thought Derby's views exaggerated, but as long as Canada took a fair share he thought England was bound to assist the colony.

Martinsburg and Edenborough complained of the small sum asked.

Russell regretted the discussions talked of the government, and declined to make any movement while the Canadians declined to take measures themselves, but as they now show a different position the government comes forward to assist.

In reply to Derby, the Ministers said the subject of naval forces for the lakes owing to the termination of the convention, was under consideration.

The debate caused a depression in funds and a light fall of consols.

The Daily News credited Lynden and Derby with having raised the most mischief in the debate at the time the question of the policy of defenses, and says the probability is that the government will take no measures for a naval force on the lakes. The Washington government have explained its action as being entirely of a temporary character.

Field Marshal, Lord Condemere, is dead.

The British Army and Navy estimates are before the Parliament and both show a material reduction on the charges. The official yellow book laid before the French Legislature says France continues neutral on the American question and has confined herself to the condition of French subjects in America and regrets and demands for a reparation of injuries which have not been responded to in a manner expected from the Washington Government. The Government of Spain agreed to the sale of the immense property forming the Royal patrimony for the benefit of Spanish nations in the ministerial crisis of Portugal.

New York, March 6th. Information from Wilmington says everything is progressing well in that Department. Gen. Couch has been assigned to the command of the 23rd army corps and of the City of Wilmington.

On the 2d of March he issued an order allowing all citizens to resume their occupations with proper restrictions relating to the contraband trade. One thousand deserters and prisoners were about to be sent north. On Wednesday last 15,000 dollars worth of Medical supplies were discovered secreted in Wilmington, several thousand dollars worth being Quinine. The Paymaster had nearly finished paying the troops in that Department the weather had been very bad.

The celebration of the Union successes were postponed Saturday, on account of the weather, and took place to-day. The demonstrations were a perfect success throughout. The procession was the most imposing one ever witnessed here. The military and fire department both turned out strong. The procession was about three hours passing a given point. The crowds in the streets was probably greater than ever seen in New York.

March 7th. The Times' special says: Evidence accumulates that Sherman has moved by the flank of Johnston's forces, and placed himself between that body of rebels and Wilmington.

Officers from Schofield's army, who arrived here to-day from Wilmington, bring information that refugees and deserters are daily arriving in our lines. They report Sherman as having moved from Winsboro, S. C., in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., flanking Florence,

and compelling the rebels to evacuate it, upon which it was occupied by his cavalry, who were engaged in the destruction of the railroad. The possibility of a junction between Sherman and Schofield is thus assured beyond a doubt, though up to March 1st it had not been actually effected.

The Tribune's Wilmington correspondent of the 25th ult., says: Sherman's cavalry was reported at Florence, S. C., a few days since. It is rumored in town this morning, as the steamer was leaving, that Sherman's main body had crossed the west branch of Cape Fear river, six miles from this place. If so, the Chickamanga, which ran up the river, will come to grief between two fires. She is hemmed in between the forces of Sherman and Schofield and will either be destroyed or captured. The Chickamanga has since been destroyed by the rebels, which goes to confirm this report of the whereabouts of Sherman's main body.

Affairs at Wilmington, under the administration of Gen. Schofield, are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. No orders have yet been issued respecting the taking of the oath of allegiance but it is estimated that nine-tenths of the inhabitants are willing to give this proof of their loyalty to the Government.

Philadelphia, March 6th.

The Transport Massachusetts has arrived and reports that our naval forces captured Fort White, a splendid work, mounting 17 heavy guns just below Georgetown S. C. The sailors and marines were landed and took possession of Georgetown. The rebel cavalry charged on them in the streets but were gallantly repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded and prisoners. Our loss was one man. Admiral Dahlgren's flag ship Harvest Moon while on her way down was sunk by a Torpedo. All hands were saved with the exception of the Wardroom Steward.

PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—1.80.
DUST—Virginia \$32.00; Boise \$26.

Salt Lake City Prices' Current.

[Corrected Daily by GILBERT & SONS.]
SALT LAKE CITY, March 7, 1865.

Dry Goods—				
Prints,	per yard.....	55	@	60
Ginghams,	" ".....	75	@	90
Checks,	" ".....	75	@	90
Stripes,	" ".....	1.00	@	1.25
Tickings,	" ".....	1.25	@	1.50
Bro. Drills,	" ".....	1.00	@	1.25
" Sheetings,"	" ".....	1.25	@	1.50
Osnaburg,	" ".....	1.50	@	1.75
Rich'd Cotton,	per yrd.....	75	@	1.25
Flannels,	" ".....	90	@	1.35
Flannels,	" ".....	1.00	@	1.50
Spool Cotton,	per doz.....	3.00	@	3.00
Groceries—				
Coffee,	per lb.....	1.25	@	1.50
Sugar,	" ".....	1.00	@	1.25
" ".....	" ".....	90	@	1.10
Candles,	" ".....	2.00	@	2.00
Gun Powder,	" ".....	2.00	@	4.00
Tobacco,	" ".....	5.00	@	6.00
Tea,	" ".....	80	@	80
Bacon, State,	" ".....	60	@	60
" Valley,	" ".....	45	@	60
Nails,	" ".....	12.00	@	12.00
Coal Oil,	" gall.....	12.00	@	12.00
Linseed,	" ".....	15.00	@	15.00
Turpentine,	" ".....	60	@	60
Palm Soap,	" ".....	1.25	@	1.25
Castile,	" ".....	1.50	@	1.50
Pepper,	" ".....	1.50	@	1.50
Allspice,	" ".....	15.00	@	15.00
Whisky,	per gall.....	20.00	@	20.00
Brandy,	" ".....	35.00	@	35.00
Glass 8x10,	per box.....	35.00	@	35.00
" 10x12,	" ".....	37.00	@	37.00
" 10x14,	" ".....	40.00	@	40.00
" 12x16,	" ".....	40.00	@	40.00
LEATHER—				
Sole,	per lb.....	1.00	@	1.00
Harness,	" ".....	1.25	@	1.25
Hidle,	per doz.....	175.00	@	175.00
Kip,	" ".....	15.00	@	15.00
White Lead,	per keg.....	15.00	@	15.00
Produce—				
Flour,	per 100 lbs.....	14.00	@	14.00
Indian Meal,	" ".....	8.00	@	8.00
Wheat,	per bush.....	5.00	@	5.00
Barley,	" ".....	4.00	@	4.00
Oats,	" ".....	3.50	@	3.50
Eggs,	per doz.....	50	@	75
Butter,	per lb.....	1.25	@	1.40
Cheese,	" ".....	60	@	60
Hay,	per ton.....	40.00	@	40.00
Straw,	" ".....	25.00	@	25.00
Wood,	per cord.....	25.00	@	25.00
Coal,	per ton.....	40.00	@	40.00
Molasses,	per gall.....	3.00	@	4.00
Potatoes,	per bush.....	3.00	@	3.00
Onions,	" ".....	6.00	@	6.00
Dried Peaches,	per lb.....	75	@	75
" Apples,	" ".....	75	@	75
Provisions—				
Beef, fresh,	" ".....	15	@	25
" corned,	" ".....	15	@	16
" dried,	" ".....	50	@	00
Pork, fresh,	" ".....	50	@	00
" pickled,	" ".....	50	@	00
Pigs feet,	per lb.....	30	@	00
Hams, Valley,	" ".....	1.00	@	00
Mutton,	" ".....	15	@	25
Veal,	" ".....	20	@	25
Sausage, bologna,	" ".....	1.00	@	00
" fresh,	" ".....	50	@	00
Pork head cheese,	" ".....	50	@	00
Liver pudding,	" ".....	50	@	00

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GURNEY & CO.,

(At Hooper & Eldridge's old Stand.)

Have just received a large and elegant stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

Of their own manufacture, embracing every style and quality, which they offer at

REDUCED PRICES.

Country Merchants are respectfully solicited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb15-1mp

JESSE BEENE,

AUSTIN DRUG STORE.

MAIN STREET, AUSTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Fine Wines and Brandies,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

All orders promptly filled at lowest market price. feb1-3m

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!

Just arrived from San Francisco and open at

WALKERS NEW STORE

East Temple Street

A beautiful, large and fine selection of LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD

—AND—

SILVER WATCHES,

GOLD VEST CHAINS,

CHATELAIN CHAINS,

SILVER CHAINS,

A splendid assortment

—OF—

LADIES GOLD SETS.

AND

Every other description of JEWELRY

Also Watchmakers tools, Watch Glasses, Hands, etc. etc. etc.

JOHN MEEKS.

Jan14th.

13th WARD ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

—O—

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE

Illustrated by the favorite Artists,

MR. GEORGE PAUNCEFORT

and

Mr. T. A. Lyne,

ON WEDNESDAY Evening, March 8th,

Embracing selections from

HAMLET, OTHELLO, ROMEO AND JULIET,

Richard III, Merchant of Venice,

Macbeth, King John,

Julius Caesar, Henry IV, As you like it,

With other celebrities of the present age.

For particulars see Programme mar6-3t.

BOUNTIES! BOUNTIES!!

AARON NEWFIELD

IS IN TOWN YET.

The Highest Prices Paid for

CALIFORNIA STATE BOUNTIES

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO

CLOTHING HOUSE.

feb17-4f

AARON NEWFIELD.

BODENBURG & KAHN.

Respectfully announce to the residents of the Territory, that they have just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

an entire new stock of

Merchandise,

Which they offer for Sale at their Old Stand, on

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

MERINOS,

POPLINS, LAWNS, MOHAIRS,

MOZAMBIQUES, PLAIN AND FANCY DELAINES,

PRINTS, DENIMS, HICKORYS,

CHECKS, SHEETINGS, LINSEYS,

FLANNELS,

and a variety of New Styles

WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS

—and—

DOUBLE SHAWLS.

GROCERIES

Of the Finest:

Tea,

Sugar,

Coffee,

Spices,

Dye Stuffs, etc.

Also, a Splendid Stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,

Gentle Ready Made

Clothing & Furnishing Goods

MILITARY CLOTH,

Hardware, Queensware, Stationery

Cigars,

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

etc., etc., etc., etc.

dec1st BODENBURG & KAHN.

MINING STOCKS.

T. D. BROWN & SON

PURPOSE opening an office in G. S. Lake City in connection with their present business, as

STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

One of them will start for NEW YORK about the 10th of April next, to form a connection there, with a RESPONSIBLE FIRM, for the sale of

Feet, Claims, and

Mineral Lodes, of UTAH, NEVADA, AND MONTANA!

They will also purchase and Freight,

Machinery, Miners' Tools.

Outfits, Family Groceries, Clothing,

etc., etc.,

For all who may favor them with orders and money on or before the 1st of MAY next. Apply early at T. D. BROWN & SON.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

J. DUANE DOTY, Governor of Utah.

SYDNEY EDGERTON, Governor of Montana.

GEN. P. EDW CONNOR, Camp Douglas.

The Bankers and Merchants of the City.

mar1-1m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

FLOUR,

WHEAT,

OATS,

BARLEY,

CORN MEAL,

BUTTER,

BACON,

ALSO

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

FEET OF

SQUARE EDGED LUMBER.

Jan9-1

G. ROSENBAUM, CHAS. POPPER, L. NEWMAN.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

MEAT MARKET.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

TAKE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

—THE—

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY.

WHERE THE

Choiceest Meats

will always be on Hand,

BEEF

PORK

MUTTON

VEAL

LAMB

PORK SAUSAGE,

HEAD CHEESE,

LIVER SAUSAGE,

CORNER BEEF AND PORK,

PICKLED TONGUE,

SWEET BREADS,

TRIPE,

BRAINS,

And everything in the Business.

THE Patronage of the Public is respectfully

solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes

of customers, and orders sent by the young will

have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B.—Purchasers will have their Meats sent

to any part of the City

Free of Charge.

ROSENBAUM & CO.

January 10th, 1865.

WHO IS HE?—George W. Curtis, in a lecture delivered at Providence, made the following statement.

At a private meeting in New York, of capitalists and secessionists, held in the secession year, one of the leading men proposed that the terms of Southern men should be accepted in advance. And one of the largest merchants in that city, I grieve to say he was born in New England, sprang to his feet as a politician sat down, and said: "O, gentlemen, how beautiful is peace. I say amen, I say amen." While another merchant of that city, not born in New England, but in Scotland, landing on these shores a penniless boy, now the second richest man in the country, rose as his fellow merchant sat down. "Gentlemen," said he, "I am a merchant. I am a trader, and trade requires peace; the South owes me at least a million of dollars; I wish, like all merchants, that the debt shall be paid to me; but should it raise its hand against the Union and the Government which have made me all I have, I will gladly lose that million. I will gladly lose every dollar and every cent I have in the world, to vindicate and maintain the Government of the United States."

A drunkard supporting himself against a church railing, replied in answer to a question, that he didn't exactly belong to the church, but he had a leaning that way.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. GRISWOLD,
DENTIST.

OFFICE at the residence of Mrs. Kays,
East Temple Street.....G. S. L. City.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
GILBERT & SONS, HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
CLARK & CO., SCOTT, KERR & CO
Jan 16-17

Howard's SUPERIOR

VALLEY TAN WHISKY,

At \$10 per Gallon,
In Quantities to Suit.

BRANDIES

From \$1 25 to \$3 a Pint.

Port,
Sherry,
Currant,
and
California Wines
At Very Reasonable Prices.
FOR SALE BY

G. McFARLAND, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
LIQUORS.

GROSBECK'S BUILDING.
Feb 20-17

UNITED STATES SALOON.

W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor.

HAVING just received a new outfit of Saloon
Fixtures, together with a choice stock of
Liquors and Cigars.

I would most respectfully invite all of my
friends and the public to continue that liberal
patronage which you have always bestowed,
this being the

FIRST SALOON OPENED IN THE CITY
And has never changed hands. I shall endeavor
never to be SECOND TO NONE in keeping the
finest brands of

WINE, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

MR. JOHNNY CONLY with his PLEASANT
SMILE, is ever ready and willing to wait upon
those who wish to favor this House with a call.
Jan 26-17 W. L. SHOLES.

ODD FELLOWS ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR MEETINGS on every WEDNES-
DAY evening, in Daft's Hall, G. S. L. City.
Brethren of the Order, cordially invited to
attend.
R. S. CHAIRS, Secretary.
R. L. WESTBROOK, President.
Feb 7-17

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any

amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by

Mule or Ox Teams,

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon

REASONABLE TERMS.

And start as early as the 1st of March.

Apply at my office, one door south of
Gods' Drug Store.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1864.

Jan 10-17

CALL AT

WALKER BRO'S

—FOR—

French and English Merinoes,
Alpaca Lustres,

—AND—

Mohairs,
Cobourges,
Poplins,
Alcetas,
Grenadines,
Ecosais,

ALL WOOL REPS,

Fine Black Silks and Gingham,
of all qualities,

AMERICAN & FRENCH DELAINES,
Jaconett, Swiss, Book, Dotted and
Barred Muslins,

Victoria and Bishops Lawns.

The above line complete in every style.

Bleached and Unbleached Table
Damasks,

French Broadcloths and Cassi-
meres,

All Wool French Shawls,
a beautiful selection.

Flowers, Ruches, Bonnet, Taffeta
and Velvet Ribbons,

French Corsets, Cambric Handker-
chiefs, Hair Nets, Embroidered
and Linen Collars, Fancy
Dress Trimmings,

PERFUMERY and STATONERY,

Shakespeare's and other Dramatic
Works, Fancy Albums, and a
great variety of Books suitable
for Christmas and New
Years' Presents.

Also, Wilson's Complete Series of
School Books.

A very heavy stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

China, Queens and Tin-Ware,
CUTLERY,

Miners' and Carpenters' Tools,
of every description.

Groceries
of finest quality, and

CANDIES
in great variety.

dec 24-17 WALKER BRO'S.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Begs leave to inform the public that they will
soon open their

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE THE

Overland Stage Line Office.

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Largest

And

Best

Assorted

STOCK

OF

MERCHANDISE

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be Found,

IN A

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy
Where we will always have on hand a

Fine and Well

ASSORTED STOCK

OF

Clothing and Furnishing

Goods.

Liberal Deduction Made

TO

COUNTRY DEALERS.

Flour, Grain and other Produce
taken, for which the regular prices
will be allowed.

Jan 3-17 N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

GILBERT & SONS,

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Stationery,
School Books.

All kinds Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Hats,
Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Gloves,
Handk'fs.

And a Splendid Assortment of
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also: a Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks,
Lawns,
Cambries,
Calicoes,
Checks,
Chambrays,
Flannels,
Shawls,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hose.

And a well selected assortment of

Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Flesh Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Coarse and
Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

Pomades and Perfumeries.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing
elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place, next door to the Salt
Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Jan 6-17 GILBERT & SONS.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

Atlantic and Pacific States.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,

To and from Atchison Kansas, Nebraska City
and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake
City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave
every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NE-
BRASKA CITY,

In charge of the most Competent and Trust-
worthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express mat-
ter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City
Montana, via East Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake
City, via Boise City, West Bannock.

Time to Denver,..... 5 days.
Time to Atchison & Nebraska City 12 "

Jan 8-17 J. D. ROBERTSON, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage,
East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchison, Kansas, and Placer-
ville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

Neat and Commodious,

And special attention is paid to the comfort and
convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placer-
ville, Sacramento and San Francisco,
making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864. Jan 17